

Woman's Point

WHITE SATIN TUNIC AND SHAWL.

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE.

Special Correspondence of The Star.
NEW YORK, July 16.—It is not news to us that satin is highly considered for a summer gown. We found out early in May that this fabric had been revised and knew that popularity would be accorded it, for women have never failed to use it with enthusiasm.

It was not until the middle of June, however, that white satin started on a brilliant career, not only for evening frocks, but for garments as simple as a shirt-waist gown, to be worn mornings with a broad-brimmed hat of straw and crepe.

The mills have produced an excellent quality of washable satin, which has been used by smart women for several months for petticoats under thin gowns.

Sometimes they are elaborately trimmed with ruffles of lace or small bunches of chiffon flowers, with loops of silver ribbon interspersed, but when they are intended for wear under simple gowns for the daytime they merely have a scalloped edge heavily buttoned with white silk floss.

White satens petticoats were made in this manner for over a year, and, as the gowns have grown more and more models for the wash satin ones.

Satin for Bridesmaids.
Instead of chiffon gowns placed on a foundation of satin as an admirable choice for bridesmaids, plain satin came quickly into view at a multitude of June weddings.

The usual number of ceremonies which took place during that month was greatly increased this season, and for the most interesting reason. The calling out of the national militia for preparatory service on the Mexican border precipitated most of the alliances which had been arranged for July and September.

June 20, the day after mobilization started in New York, the town and all the countryside were filled with hurriedly arranged marriages, which took place at home, at church, in the morning, in the evening and with or without bridesmaids. It was pathetically suggestive of France, when the call for mobilization was made in 1914.

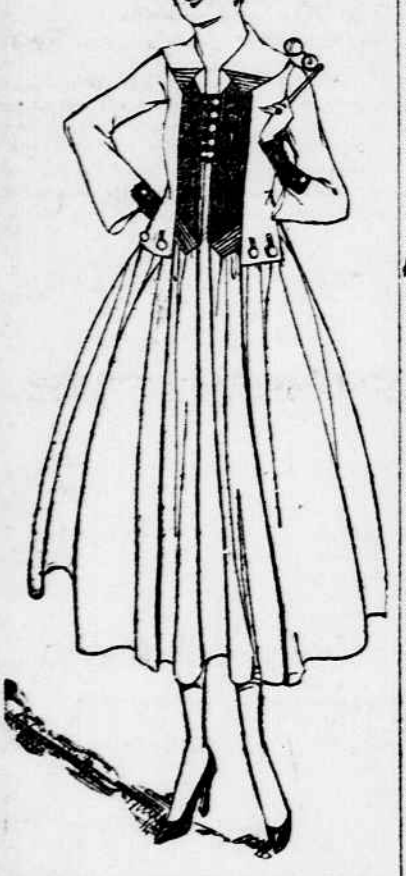
The Fashion for Shawls.
On several of the new gowns which Paris has designed there are shawls arranged over the shoulders, made of embroidered tulle. Sketches of these have been sent over to me through the kindness and courtesy of the designing houses, in order that this paper may give its readers an inside knowledge of what is happening over there.

The sketch given today shows how the shawl is adapted to an evening gown. It is of white tulle with embroidered fringe and trim.

LITTLE JOURNEYS INTO FASHION LAND

Sartorial history repeats itself constantly! Satins and brocades, which have their recurrent periods of popularity, are once more a la mode. For the coming season beautiful brocades in self tone and in metal effects are to be extremely popular, the entire leaning in the selection of silks being for those of high luster, the satin-surface weaves taking precedence over corded silks. The fabrics showing some "body" will generally be preferred to the softer ones for fall and winter wear, especially when selected for daytime or actual service garments.

Serge, gabardine, broadcloth and tricotee are fabrics that will be greatly favored in the development of the popular coat dresses, and quite the smartest frock will employ one of the wool



MIDSUMMER FROCK OF SATIN AND SERGE.

fabrics mentioned, combined with satin, in their make-up. A touch of bright silk or head embroidery is a favorite trimming touch.

Fall style suggestions are now available, and a frock of the type described made up now may give excellent mid-season service and still serve as the foundation for the autumn wardrobe.

The sketch shows a smart frock of navy serge trimmed in navy or black satin, bright metal buttons and a touch of embroidery on the collar and vest points brightening it up a bit. The skirt is quite wide, measuring approximately four yards, and the fullness may be laid in flat or box pleats, or may be gathered at the waist, according to choice. The skirt is arranged in a succession of plain and pleated panels. The gown in the sketch shows the redingote type, the back section being in one from neck to hem, and curving with the figure at the waist line.

To make this frock six and a half yards of serge thirty-six inches wide and three-quarters of a yard of satin the same width will be required. A center front fastening is effected. The skirt is girdled, and a thin silk lining

FASHION PARAGRAPHS.

Blue and white striped taffeta shirred on at a binding finishes a white panama hat for sports wear. The trimming is a bow of blue silk.

Yellow corduroy facings and pockets trim a black satin bathing suit.

Blue and black striped taffeta cut on the bias forms a charming bathing suit. There is a wide ruche at the hem of blue silk to match the blue stripe.

A charming street frock is made of white crepe de chine, but with a sort of Russian bodice, heavily trimmed with white soutache braid.

Foulard is in good style, and as it is one of the most serviceable fabrics imaginable, many women have taken it up for hard-worked summer frocks.

Sometimes foulard, in stripes, is combined smartly with linen. Foulard, be it remembered, can be easily cleaned, and can even be washed and ironed.

Stripes are as much worn by children as by their mamma and big sisters. Usually a striped skirt is made with a plain white or colored blouse to give the best results.

White head trimming is the feature of a sports suit of white pongee.

The white headed nets are in high favor for evening wear.

The upstanding frill around the neck that is cut away a bit at the shoulders is still featured in some of the imported frocks of silk and satin.

Flesh-colored organdie takes the place of some of the summer frocks that flesh-colored chiffon took in winter frocks.

Yellow is enjoying a vogue it has not before known for years. Yellow silk sweaters seemed to blaze the way for the vogue, and now there are yellow and white striped sports clothes, and many attractive frocks of yellow combined with white or some other color.

Brocade silk for girdles and other trimming is in demand. It gives the same sort of touch of color that embroidery does, if skillfully used, and of course, it is far less work to tuck in a bit of brocade than it is to embroider even a simple pattern by hand.

Vells attached to the hat are arranged in many ways. Sometimes there is a short veil arranged almost like a frill at the back of the hat. The same arrangement is sometimes made across the front of the hat. Long bells are attached to the top of the hat crown fold over the shoulders and many veils hang, like last year's trains, at one side only.

Sport Togs for Midsummer.
Should be employed for the waist. This lining should reach well below the waist line, so as to hold the garment properly in place. The sleeves may be lined or unlined, according to choice.

Redingote and Moyer Age lines, process suggestions, polonaise draperies and many long odd shaped overskirts are among the style suggestions recommended for fall. Generally the silhouette can be said to show but little change, however.

Simple coat sleeves will be fashionable, and collars will be as varied as possible, many running close to the ears.

However, the mid-season frock must be cut with some consideration for the wearer's comfort, and collars that open at the front will undoubtedly be the favorites for some weeks to come.

No one period will wield a stronger influence than another on the coming season's styles. Individually, the keynote of the entire showing thus far, but in an attempt to express individuality care must be taken to discover individuality ends and eccentricity begins!

When our grandparents were children they counted it a great treat to find an orange in the toe of their stocking on Christmas morning. And any child would have given any number of sugar cookies for just half or a quarter of a ripe, juicy orange. Two decades ago grapefruits were regarded as treacherous dainties, and the hostess who served them at luncheon was regarded with envy by her neighbors.

And now, whether we live north or south, east or west, we have oranges all the year round, at a price that is even more favorable to our purses than is that of the apple and peach. The miles that separate us from the orange groves are as nothing, and we are able to enjoy this delectable fruit as freely as though it were grown at the nearest fruit farm.

What will another decade, or another generation, bring about in the way of new fruits and vegetables? No doubt the avocado, which is even now usually procurable in large cities, and the mango, with its indescribably pleasant flavor, will be everyday occurrences even the boards of those of moderate incomes.

Of all these little-used fruits there is none that will probably meet with greater popularity than the avocado, sometimes called alligator pear. Indeed, it requires no cultivation of taste whatever to become fond of this fruit, and it finds a ready welcome wherever used as a salad. Its delicate nutlike flavor as well as its attractive appearance when cut in slices will make it much in demand when once it is brought within the reach of those of limited incomes.

Sometimes confused with the alligator pear is the prickly pear, a fruit of the cactus plant. Except when used in jams and preserves this fruit is seldom liked on first acquaintance.

Guava jelly and guava paste are becoming daily more and more popular with us, although the latter has a taste not always relished by every one. As yet these products are considered a luxury, and because of their high price, but who knows how long it will be before we can buy guava jelly as cheaply as we now buy orange marmalade for breakfast?

It has long been a puzzle to know why the media has never become as generally used in this country as it is in parts of Europe. Except for its appearance it is much like the apple, and it might as easily be cultivated here as elsewhere. Perhaps an enterprising fruit grower of the future will bring this interesting product to our attention, and thus provide us with a variety which is so much desired in matters of the table.

Then there are loquats, familiar to folk in the southern states, much like plums in appearance and possessing a characteristic and delightful flavor, and sapodilla, said to taste like brown sugar though favoring the apple in appearance. What an added joy to the would it give if we were made familiar with these new fruit flavors, as the mango and cream, then add gradually to the ginger, press through a fine sieve and serve.

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FOR THE TRAVELER.

In spite of the fact that most of us do not take transatlantic voyages nowadays, we do very often carry steamer rugs with us when we travel. For such of us there are black shiny leather holders just the shape of a rolled steamer rug in which to carry them. They cost \$5 and are a good looking as well as useful bit of baggage.

It is important that our baggage be good looking. Nobody can fail to sympathize with the woman traveling alone through Europe several years ago who spent money that might have brought a new frock in buying a smart little traveling bag.

"You've no idea," she said, "the different treatment that handbag brought me. I traveled before with a shabby one, so I know. Hotel clerks, innkeepers, porters and chambermaids—all the people with whom a tourist comes in contact in Europe were impressed by my expensive traveling bag. I got better service, better rooms and altogether a better time than I could have possibly had with the shabby little bag I carried the year before."

So if you are traveling, even in this country, remember that the effect of neat, well made bags and trunks is not lost on the people you meet.

For the woman who must sometimes carry her own suit case, nothing could be more convenient than the straw suit cases. Those that are made now, even in the cheap grades, are neatly trimmed and bound with heavy leather, and have much more smartness of appearance than they used to have.

If you have a cat or dog of course you will need a case for them, and take it with you on your journey for summer pleasures. There are fascinating cases for cats and dogs, and which leather flaps can be drawn down and fastened, much as the flaps of a bag, and are tied down in a windstorm. These come in many styles, and perhaps the best looking are those in black. However, that is a matter for personal choice.

LITTLE STORIES FOR BEDTIME

What Blacky Did With the Stolen Egg.

By THORNTON W. BURGESS.
(Copyright, 1915, by T. W. Burgess.)

Blacky the Crow was puzzled. He didn't know what to make of that egg he had stolen from Farmer Brown's henhouse. It wasn't like any egg he ever had seen or even heard of. It was a beautiful, white egg and he had been sure that it would taste as good as good, as it looked. Even now he wasn't sure but that if he could only taste it it would be all that he had hoped. But how could he taste it when he couldn't break that shell? He never had heard of such a shell. He doubted if anybody else ever had, either. He had hammered at it with his stout bill and he was afraid that he would break it instead of the egg. The more he tried to break into it the more he tried the hungrier he grew and the more certain nothing else in the world could possibly taste so good.

But the Old Orchard was not the place for him to work on that egg. In the first place, it was too near Farmer Brown's house. This made Blacky uneasy. You see, he had something of a guilty conscience. Not that he felt at all a sense of having done wrong. To his way of thinking, if he was smart enough to get that egg he had just as much right to it as any one else, particularly Farmer Brown's boy. But he wasn't at all sure that Farmer Brown's boy would look at the matter quite that way. In fact, he was smart enough to get that egg he had just as much right to it as any one else, particularly Farmer Brown's boy. But he wasn't at all sure that Farmer Brown's boy would look at the matter quite that way. In fact, he was smart enough to get that egg he had just as much right to it as any one else, particularly Farmer Brown's boy.

Now you would never suspect Blacky the Crow, he of the sharp wit and crafty ways, of being amused by bright things, would you? But he is. In fact, Blacky is in this respect just like a little child. Anything that is bright and shiny interests Blacky right away. It will take it away from him, and he will play with it and finally hide it. If it didn't know that it isn't so, because it

couldn't possibly be so, I should think that Blacky was some relation to certain small boys I know. Always their pockets are filled with all sorts of useless odds and ends which they have picked up here and there. Blacky has no pockets, so he keeps his treasures in the creases and folds of his feathers. He visits this secret storehouse every day, uncovers his treasures and looks at them, and then plays with them and then carefully covers them up again.

First Blacky took this egg over near his home, and there he once more tried and tried and tried to break the shell. But the shell wouldn't break, not even when Blacky quite lost his temper and hammered it for all he was worth. Then he began to think of the matter and flew up to his favorite roost in the top of a tall pine tree, leaving the egg on the ground. But from where he sat on his favorite roost in the tall pine tree he could see the egg, and he was so sure that it was his that he couldn't keep his eyes off it.

Little by little he forgot that it was an egg, and he forgot that he had wanted to eat it. He began to find pleasure in just looking at it. It might not satisfy his stomach, but it certainly was very satisfying to his eyes. He forgot to think of it as a thing to eat, but began to think of it wholly as a thing to look at and to admire. He was glad he hadn't been able to break

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CHANGES AMONG CLERKS

Appointments, Promotions, Transfers and Resignations at Interior Department.

The following changes, approved by Secretary Lane, among employees in the Interior Department have been announced:

Probationary appointments: Patent office—Dean D. Gundrum, Michigan, copyist, \$720; Herschel L. Main, Indiana, copyist, \$720; William T. Pinckney, South Carolina, copyist, \$720, and Leonard H. Thawley, Maryland, messenger boy, \$420. Indian office—Benjamin J. McGuire, Pennsylvania, clerk, \$800. Geological survey—Joseph T. Hartson, Washington, junior engineer, \$4 per day while actually employed.

Temporary appointments authorized by civil service commission: Bureau of mines—Hermann Schlundt, Missouri, chemist in radio-activity, \$3,000, and Abner B. Lacy, Pennsylvania, stenographer and typewriter, \$3 per day while actually employed.

Extensions of temporary appointments authorized by civil service commission: General land office—Lionel L. James, Michigan, ecologist, \$1,600. Bureau of mines—Oliver I. Gaines, Pennsylvania, junior electrical engineer, \$900.

Promotions: General land office—C. Baltimore, Calvert, Md., clerk, \$1,000 to \$1,600; J. Harry Byrne, Massachusetts, clerk, \$1,400, to law examiner, \$1,600; Albert Ruppel, Maryland, clerk, \$1,200 to \$1,400; James V. Hamilton, Colorado, clerk, \$1,200 to \$1,400; William R. Pershon, Ohio, clerk, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Francis H. Jenkins, Virginia, clerk, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Thomas B. Tucky, Pennsylvania, copyist, \$800, to clerk, \$1,000; James V. Hamilton, Mississippi, copyist, \$900, to clerk, \$1,000; Louis E. Hoffman, New York, copyist, \$800, to clerk, \$1,000; Miss Josephine S. So engaged, he said, that he discovered the possibilities of transmitting the human voice through the ground. He will leave in a few days for Washington.

The equipment consists of an ordinary telephone transmitter connected with a battery and a special instrument for receiving. At a receiving station, five or fifty miles away, is a similar equipment.

Quaint capelike wraps are worn over the evening gown this summer. They are trimmed with bands of fur or with wide bands of rich embroidery.

At the Bottom of Silence.
(Copyright, 1914.)
By DR. FRANK CRANE.

Little Willy could not sleep. The doctors said his brain was too active for the rest of his body. And certainly when you looked at his big eyes and pinched face you seemed to be gazing at a soul too acutely looking for the deep of silence. All the fore part of the night I go down and toward morning I come up. Early in the evening the street under my window is full of noise; men and women and children pass and talk, horses' hoofs clatter on the asphalt, automobiles chug by and the tooth, horns, wagons rumble, newsboys and peddlers cry; it gradually thins out; it gets stiller and stiller, and along about midnight I reach the bottom of the silence.

"Then I hear things I never hear of days—steamboats' hoarse voices over the river, locomotives' grinding wheels, the air of looking past you, at invisible things behind you.

One morning as I sat by his bed he fell to talking.

"Do you know," he said, "it seems as if at night I am slipping down into the deep of silence. All the fore part of the night I go down and toward morning I come up. Early in the evening the street under my window is full of noise; men and women and children pass and talk, horses' hoofs clatter on the asphalt, automobiles chug by and the tooth, horns, wagons rumble, newsboys and peddlers cry; it gradually thins out; it gets stiller and stiller, and along about midnight I reach the bottom of the silence.

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Come Out of the Kitchen

It's the closed season for the bake-oven. Banish kitchen worry and work. Forget about cooks and servants and gas bills. Solve your Summer problem by serving Shredded Wheat Biscuit, the ready-cooked whole wheat food.

A food that restores the digestive organs to their natural vigor, supplies all the nutriment needed for a half day's work and keeps the bowels healthy and active. We have done the baking for you in our own oven. Eat it for breakfast with milk or cream; serve it for luncheon with berries or other fresh fruits. Made at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

THE ORIGINAL Horlicks

The Food-Drink for all Ages. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nourishing than tea, coffee, etc. Substitutes Cost You Same Price.

For the last five months Dr. Cox has been working at Los Olivos, Cal., with the United States forest service. In an effort to perfect a system of wireless signals for forest fires. It was while so engaged, he said, that he discovered the possibilities of transmitting the human voice through the ground. He will leave in a few days for Washington.

The equipment consists of an ordinary telephone transmitter connected with a battery and a special instrument for receiving. At a receiving station, five or fifty miles away, is a similar equipment.

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(Copyright, 1914.)
By DR. FRANK CRANE.

Little Willy could not sleep. The doctors said his brain was too active for the rest of his body. And certainly when you looked at his big eyes and pinched face you seemed to be gazing at a soul too acutely looking for the deep of silence. All the fore part of the night I go down and toward morning I come up. Early in the evening the street under my window is full of noise; men and women and children pass and talk, horses' hoofs clatter on the asphalt, automobiles chug by and the tooth, horns, wagons rumble, newsboys and peddlers cry; it gradually thins out; it gets stiller and stiller, and along about midnight I reach the bottom of the silence.

"Then I hear things I never hear of days—steamboats' hoarse voices over the river, locomotives' grinding wheels, the air of looking past you, at invisible things behind you.

One morning as I sat by his bed he fell to talking.

"Do you know," he said, "it seems as if at night I am slipping down into the deep of silence. All the fore part of the night I go down and toward morning I come up. Early in the evening the street under my window is full of noise; men and women and children pass and talk, horses' hoofs clatter on the asphalt, automobiles chug by and the tooth, horns, wagons rumble, newsboys and peddlers cry; it gradually thins out; it gets stiller and stiller, and along about midnight I reach the bottom of the silence.

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